

Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:

Display: 10 Documents in **Display Format:** - Starting with Number 1

Generate: ☐ Hit List ☒ Hit Count ☐ Side by Side ☐ Image

Search

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Friday, September 30, 2005 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set
Name Query
side by
side

Hit
Count **Set**
Name
result
set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L40 (4270042 | 5420405 | 4823264 | 4713761 | 4677552 | 5375055 | 5424938 | 5262939 | 5168444
4847762 | 5136501 | 5231571 | 5117354 | 5463547 | 4491725 | 5101353 | 5227967 | 4903201
5077665 | 5359509 | 4799156 | 5003473 | 5305200 | 4947028 | 5230048 | 4737910 | 3705384
5383113 | 5245535 | 5272623 | 4987538 | 5270922)! [PN]

all 65 L40

L39 ('5809483' | '5717989') [PN]

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L38 5347477.pn.

1 L38

L37 5369570.pn.

1 L37

L36 5561446.pn.

1 L36

L35 5790677.pn.

1 L35

L34 5794207.pn.

1 L34

L33 5802497.pn.

1 L33

L32 4947028.pn.

1 L32

L31 5694551.pn.

1 L31

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L30 128 and 705/37

167 L30

L29 127 and 705/37

429 L29

L28 L27 and best near (price or offer or quote)

all 403 L28

L27 L26 and display
L26 L25 and (composite or two or more or smaller) same (quotes or offers)
L25 L24 and quantity and price
L24 L23 and (quote or price or offer)
L23 (trad\$ or bidd\$ or buy\$ and sell\$)
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR
L22 5297031.pn.
L21 (4903201 | 4760527 | 4942616 | 4677552 | 5101353 | 5038284 | 4980826)![PN]
L20 ('5297031')[PN]
L19 5297031.pn.
L18 5297031.pn.
L17 5297031.pn.
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR
L16 L15 and (bilateral bi-lateral) same trad\$
L15 electronic near brokerage
L14 ('5168446')[URPN]
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR
L13 4750135.pn.
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR
L12 L11 and quantity and price
L11 L9 and (composite or two or more) near2 quotes
L10 L9 and (omposit or two or more) near2 quotes
L9 trad\$ near system
L8 ('20020161687')[PN]
L7 L6 and 705/37
L6 composite with quote
L5 display\$ near composite with quote
L4 705.clas.
L3 705/36
L2 705/37
L1 705/35

3077 L27
 4274 L26
 18905 L25
 164260 L24
 843073 L23

1 L22
 7 L21
 1 L20
 1 L19
 1 L18
 1 L17

23 L16
 100 L15
 76 L14

1 L13

72 L12
 110 L11

110 L10

11186 L9

2 L8

7 L7

39 L6

0 L5

37001 L4

1287 L3

2209 L2

2165 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Set Name Query

side by side

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L19 5003473.pn.

L18 5940810.pn.

L17 5594639.pn.

L16 6014643.pn.

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L15 13 and 18

L14 (4903201 | 3573747 | 4766293 | 3697693 | 4774663 | 4677552)![PN]

L13 ('5136501')[PN]

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

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L11 3697693.pn.

L10 3697693.pn.

L9 4766293.pn.

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L8 705.clas.

L7 705/39

L6 705/38

L5 705/37

L4 705/35

Hit Count Set Name

result set

1 L19

1 L18

1 L17

1 L16

20 L15

12 L14

2 L13

1 L12

1 L11

1 L10

1 L9

37001 L8

1683 L7

901 L6

2209 L5

2165 L4

Freeform Search

- L3 L2 and (securities or stocks or bonds or instruments)
- L2 L1 and (credit with limit or credit near limit)
- L1 (anonymous or unknown or ghost or alais) near match\$ with system

23 L3

23 L2

101 L1

all

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

01386863/9

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01386863

Security Pacific Nears Starting Network For Trading Options on US Securities.

WALL STREET JOURNAL 3 STAR, EASTERN (PRINCETON, NJ) EDITION August 11, 1986 p. 81

Security Pacific National Bank will offer an off-exchange network for trading options on Treasury securities. Trading could start by mid-9/86, pending regulatory approval. The bank's network will consist of electronically linked video screens that will display price and volume quotations. Fees would be generated based on transaction volume. The network will allow traders in over-the-counter Treasury options to seek the best bid offer, much like exchanges. Currently in OTC Treasury options trading, traders contact securities dealers directly, without necessarily knowing other prices that may be available. Security Pacific's attempt to bring centralized trading to the \$2 bil/d OTC Treasury options market, which amounted to \$300-400 mil/d only a year ago, could face a rough reception even if approved by regulators. Exchanges that already trade Treasury options or options on futures are pushing for greater regulation of Security Pacific's quasi-exchange. At the same time, some major government securities dealers, who are the bank's biggest target audience, question the need for Security Pacific's services.

COMPANY:

*Security Pacific Natl Bank

PRODUCT: *Securities Dealers (6211000)

EVENT: *Services Data (36)

COUNTRY: *United States (1USA)

0029049/9

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0029049

EARLY RESULTS FROM INDIANA ELECTRICITY BROKERING EXPERIMENT SHOW PROMISE

Electric Utility Week, Pg 3

February 9, 1987

JOURNAL CODE: EUW

ISSN: 0046-1695

WORD COUNT: 634

TEXT:

Preliminary results are positive for an intrastate energy brokering experiment conducted last year by Indiana utilities, and the Public Service Commission has recommended that many more economy energy transactions in 1987 be brought under the ongoing test program to determine if there is a net overall benefit to Indiana ratepayers. The energy brokering test program (EBTP) was established in response to a request from the state legislature in 1985 to the PSC to study the feasibility of a statewide power pooling system. As a type of loose power pooling arrangement, it focuses exclusively on economy energy transactions within the state.

The transactions are characterized by "split-the-savings" pricing, where the price for the purchased power is set halfway between the seller's and the buyer's marginal costs, and by prices that do not include demand charges. The brokering concept is structured so that each hour dispatchers at the participating utilities send into a centralized computer buy and sell quotations for specified quantities of economy energy. The brokering program then matches possible transaction combinations: highest purchase and lowest sale prices, second highest and next lowest prices, and so on until all quotes are matched or a minimum spread level is reached.

The computerized combinations are then displayed to all EBTP participants for possible exploitation. If a deal is not in fact struck by the identified parties, the reasons have to be recorded. Although economy energy exchanges have taken place for years, the number and magnitude of these transactions, as well as the potential for other transactions, has not been specifically investigated. The EBTP is therefore a way to measure energy savings that accrue through the voluntary interaction of the state's utilities.

According to a PSC report issued in late January, "Proposals to Determine the Feasibility of Implementing a Statewide System of Electrical Power Pooling with Economic Dispatch," results of last year's analysis for power transfers show savings of \$177,000 for the five utilities involved. More than 20,108 MWh were exchanged in 249 transactions.

However, because of malfunctioning equipment early in the year, and procedures and computer programs that are not fully refined, program participants believe the recorded energy exchange transactions were only about 10-20% of the total economic exchanges actually occurring among the

utilities in 1986. The PSC report notes that the EBTP has been steadily increasing its performance level since early 1986, and will gradually capture more of the economy energy transactions occurring in the state.

Although the EBTP seems to offer cost savings and greater reliability to system participants, it is still to be determined if net benefits outweigh total costs. The PSC report points out that as the ratio of actual to potential efficiency gains increases, total capital costs also increase. If these fixed costs rise in proportion to efficiency gains, then consumer benefits will be negligible. Looming as possible diseconomies are losses that may occur precisely because the power pooling arrangement is intrastate rather than interstate. Analyses may later reveal that it would be more economical for Indiana utilities to exchange economy power with out-of-state utilities.

Sulfur-dioxide emission levels may also render institutionalized energy brokering advantages inadequate. In Indiana, most electricity is by coal-fired generation. The marginal cost of producing electricity for generating units that do not have flue-gas desulfurization equipment is generally lower than energy from units having such equipment. Thus, units emitting SO₂ are, under the principles of economic energy transfer, called upon first to displace power from units with scrubbers. According to the PSC report, "this creates a dilemma of increasing SO₂ emissions in one area to achieve increased savings in the production of electricity on a statewide basis."

The five utilities involved in the program are Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Indianapolis Power & Light, Northern Indiana Public Service, Public Service of Indiana, and Southern Indiana Gas & Electric.

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